LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As a reader of your articles, now appearing in a series, upon the industry of the country, my attention has been arrested by your remarks upon the "Chinese." I am better pleased with your editorial of to-day than with your more philosophical views of Saturday last. You write like a man whose mind is not "made up" upon a subject which the public has hardly begun to consider. And yet the question is really upon us, and its consideration can-

Your answer to Mr. Casserly shows that, as a politician, you know how to meet the narrow and ciramscribed view of the great question of political nomy. For I may at once say that every arguent against immigration to this country is based pon the same narrow want of confidence in the masses to rule, or else in the same selfishness which would appropriate the present advantages of a new country to the few, who happen to think that there is not

nough "land to possess." It was my lot, whether fortunate or unfortunate, to be born and reared in the Southern States, and, as an adneed man. I have always had to contend against narow prejudices—I might perhaps say the fears—of a people that any progress would endanger an institution which free labor. And, now that the slave system is no more, eral views do not take root rapidly. Possibly, this is the mere force of habit. One thing is noticeable, how-ever: There is, in the Southern mind, a desire to promote immigration to the country. This mainly springs, to be sure, out of a principle of self-interest; but it should not therefore be assumed that there is no patriotism in the desire to invite population. I will take my own State of

land: that 50,000,000 acres of this belong to the State, it 110,000,000 acres are individual property, and that less in 5,000,000 are what are called improved or cultivated an 5,000,000 are what are called improved or cultivated nods, leaving 195,000,000 acres of wild, uncultivated nods, one-half of which is arable land and the residue sture. Take Arkansas, Kansas, the Indian country, ew-Mexico, and Western Louisiana, and you have, say, e same quantity divided in about the same preportion, outhous have in the country sloping from the Missispoid to the Gulf of Mexico 500 square miles, and upon is vast area there are not 2,000,000 inhabitants, thus aking less than six inhabitants to the square mile.

The Spaniards first commenced the settlement of Texas

to discuss the probabilities or to to answer the objections to this inevitable destiny. It is enough for the present that I believe that God reserved the discovery of this continent until it was necessary, and that half the world is not to be occupied by 70,000,000 of sonis and their descendants, while 1,200,000 occupy the other half; nor is it a country more fertile than the valley of the Nile to remain unimabited because of the circumscribed notions that there inhabited because of the circumscribed notions that there are those now living who have lived more than one-third of the time since the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

Rock. Should leisure permit, I may hereafter elaborate some of the foregoing views. So. 407 Sixth-st., Washington, June 7, 1869.

"IS A RITUALIST A LUNATIC!" To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The case of Mrs. Caroline C. Allen, a tunatic, before Judge Cardozo, must be creating quite a sepsation. The conclusions arrived at and suggestions made seem very curious to the people of our village, where Mrs. Arthur has resided many years of her life, and where her home, if she has any, still is. It seems where Mrs. Arthur has resided many years of her life, and where her home, if she has any, still is. It seems she has succeeded in making at least some of your newspaper correspondents believe that the proceedings against her are because she is "high church," inclined to be ritualistic; that her son who is the petitioner against her is a "low church" elergyman, and that he has instigated and carried on these proceedings because of his mother's high church or ritualistic tendencies. The fact is, her son, the Rev. Charles Dalon, was compelled to take these proceedings for his own protection, and really out of the kindest feelings to his mother. Although a young man of talent, he could not get settled as rector of a parish simply on account of his mother interference. On at least two occasions he was about to be settled, when his mother came into the parish, and by her peculiar conduct made it undestrable for the people of the parish to keep him, or for him to remain among them. The Times says that so many persons have of late been sent to the mad-house under various proteases, that it must demand that the case of Mrs. Allen be thoroughly examined, none ever was. It has been examined in all ways known to the law. It was examined by a jury on an injustition in our village, and then on issues it was tried before Judes Johnson and a jury at Waterloo. The trial occupied about three days. Mrs. Allen had all the counsel she desired, Mr. Shea of your city being one of them. She had all the winesses, including Dr. Vinton and Mrs. Farragut, wife of the Admiral, also of your city. Mrs. Allen was also sworn in her own behalf. In fact, everything was done in her behalf that could be, and yet he lury were not long out before they returned finding ber insane for more than three years, last past. But let me mention some of Mrs. Allen's peculiarities. She was under the accomplishments; whe is a woman of tact in her way; for several years she has been a widow, and very devotional, and when she pleases she can be as polite as its de she has succeeded in making at least some of your news-

ANOTHER COLORADO EXPEDITION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have taken the present opportunity to write to you before starting on my exploring expedi-tion to the country west of this. My company of twelve men is organized. and consists of practical pioneers, all well armed. My four boats, built near here, are about ready. We contemplate starting down the Blue River to the Grand, and thence proceeding to the Colorado River. I think we shall find the water swifter for the first 250 miles than below. Although it has been repre-

communication between this section and the remainder of the Territory, especially in the Winter season. Nature appears to have marked out a natural boundary between the country on the east of the "Snowy Range" and that section bounded on the west by the range of the San Francisco Mountains, Arizona. I believe we are prepared to meet all the exigencies which may arise on the river or the land. My trip must necessarily be a rapid one, as I am not supported by the Governmentin my efforts at explorations, as are others. It must be a mortifying reflection to every American to know that a cloud has been permitted to rest upon the country for 990 miles west of this, while thousands have been expended in enterprises of comparative insignificance.

Samuel Adams.

Delaware City, 30 miles from Long's Peak, Summit County, Colorado, July 3, 1869.

THE GREEK AND LATIN QUESTION.

Sir: A correspondent of yours, calling himself "J. B.," becomes indignation personaled at your treatment of the Classies; but you are right in your position. I love the study of Latin and Greek as much as any ordinary student, but I believe that they have held too prominent a place in the estimation of scholars. Some "Professors" of those languages in this country are no better posted in English grammar than they ought to be. I know graduates of our best Colleges who cannot spell English words correctly. Let us discard, for a tims at least, the study of the heathen authors, and set our minds to mastering a little common sense and pure English. It is folly to study other languages before we know our own. "J. B." need not "jump out of his skin" in his efforts to maintain the dignity of the Classies; for the day of sentimental reverence for Virgil and Homer is about over, and Science, with its hard facts and real beneficence, is the dawning light in the scholastic world.

I like the views of The Trindune on this question. The question of Education has come to be regarded as merely a matter of putting one's self outside of ten volumes of Latin, as many of Greek, with an enormous sandwich of Mathematics between. A conscientious student requires a coffin on graduation day, and a "shirk" knows but little more when he leaves the "academic halls" than he knew on entering. A graduate is no more fitted for life by a college course, as a general thing, than if his four years had been spent in the moon—nor as much, for above he could wax fat on green cheese, but below he grows thin on Greece. I condemn the present system of collegiste training for other reasons; but I will mention only one. It makes no provision for differences of mental power, taste, &c. All are expected to germandize everything in the course of study. With as much sense might the Faculty prescribe pork and beans for the diet of the students for four years because Cleere ate of this lordly fare perchance. We have clung to old customs long enough. Let us hw To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A correspondent of yours, calling himfare perchance. We have ening to the age in whice shough. Let us live up to ourselves, and the age in whice pough. J. W. Dally.

A NEW WAY TO REDUCE OUR TAXES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Every good citizen laments the gross extravagance and criminal mismanagement of our " halfreed" municipal government. Many remedies have preed" municipal government. Many remedies have been proposed. Commissions have been established and the government largely placed in the hands of the Legis-ature. The Commissions are expensive and the work of the Legislature dissatisfactory. Things are going on from bad to worse, and the general cry is that something must be done. What shall it be! What will relieve our over-burdened tax-payers from the legion of ignorant campires that are at our throats! It has long been as-terted that the various capital is not where it should be mual reduction of the tax budget. Republicans, lend your sympathy to the movement, and you will be repaid with 60,000 votes for the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The only mourners will be Tammany Hall. Her hand being taken from the public till she will have to go into bankruptcy, but in our happiness and content we will give her a decent burial, while her employes and shoulder-hitters can find honest employments in the building of sewers, underground railroads, &c. Hoffman ought not to complain; we are but placing the goal of his ambition nearer his fireside, where, if elected, he can enjoy the honors with all the comforts of a home, although we are afraid he will feel like singing, "Thou art so near, and yet so far." When these hopes are consummated, then farewell to our O'Brien, Devin, McCunn, Cordozo, and to 14 out of 19 in the Common Council. American.

THE "NEGRO OUTRAGE" AT WHITE PLAINS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As several of the city papers have published accounts of what they have seen fit to call a " Nogro Ontrage," &c., at White Plains, on Tuesday last, will gro Outrage," &c., at White Plains, on Tuesday last, will you please to print the following simple statement of the facts in that case? A colored man, named Carpenter, was returning home with his wife from White Plains, when the woman was grossly insulted by Peter Bauta, a drunken fellow, who used the most shameful language to her, accompanied by demonstrations too indecent to be described here. When his conduct became unbearable the woman, in self-defense, pushed him aside, whereupon the dranken fellow struck her across the face with his cane. Her husband then stepped in to defend his wife and, of course, a fight ensued, in which the insulting fellow was winped. ported, but will, if redress can be obtained in a civi ported, but will, if redress can be obtained in a civi pribunal at White Plains, for outrages on colored persons give Banta a chance to defead himself before the law for his wanton attack on peaceable citizens passing quietly

long the public highway.

ONE WHO KNOWS AND DARES PROCLAIM THE TRUTH.

While Plains, July 10, 1869.

VACATIONS FOR THE CLERKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Will you please say a kind word for the clerks! In the store where I am employed we ar denied the luxury of a vaction during the Summer. Will you say to ear employers that their clerks will accomplish far more during the year for being allowed to spead a few days in the country.

New York, July 10, 1889.

A LADIES' ANTI-LIQUOR PHALANX.

WAR BETWEEN THE LADIES AND SALOON-KEEP-ERS IN MICHIGAN-CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS-

LADIES TRIUMPHANT.

The ladies of Jonesville, Michigan, have an organization known as the "Ladies' Phalaux," which proposes to suppress liquor-seiling in that village. Some weeks ago the first official visit to the saloous made a marked sensation, and an account of it was published in all parts of the country. The "Phalaux" still exists. Strange to say it is a secret society, and stranger still it keeps its secrets. The Detroit Tribung lives an account of its present coudition and doings. It must be remembered that Michigan has a Prohibition law, though it has been for years a dead letter. Immediately after its visits to the saloons, sentinels are posted by the keepers to warn of its approach, and when any considerable body of ladies appear the saloons are suddenly closed. Small numbers of the sex sometimes unexpectedly enter with pencil and paper, taking notes. One day several ladies entered a carriage and were driven toward Hillsdale, where the Prosecuting Attorney resides. This movement was noted, and the saloons were immediately closed, and the keeper, with a constable and a factotum for complainant, left the village for the residence of a country justice, where a complaint against each was amicably made and suits instituted for a violation of the liquor law, probably intended as an effect to forestall the ladies supposed prosecution. But the joke of the thing is that the prosecuting attorney stepped in and took charge of the suits in good earnest. Then followed the voluntary closing up of hotels and saloons, by the keepers nailing boards across their windows and deors, discharging boarders, stopping hotel runners and omnibuses, and a general embargo on the travelers, gratis, until public temperance houses could be started; hired carriages, and in person met travelers at the cars and invited them to their houses, where they unexpectedly received superior fare, accommodations and attention. The hotel keepers saw their game was blocked and began to "climb down" as soon as possible. Two days passed and at nigh LADIES TRIUMPHANT.
The ladies of Jonesville, Michigan, have an out the wishes of the citizens. The movement is fast reasing in friends, and finding sympathy with the rner sex. Coteries of ladies are seen gathered here and there in apparently earnest consultation. It is the ladies es. Tippling and Gambling. It is the earnest deter-

STEAMSHIPS TO SOUTHERN PORTS.

NORTH GERMANY AND SAVANNAH-THE NEW

LINE-ITS WESTERN TERMINUS. A meeting of the principal shipping merchants A meeting of the principal shipping merchants of Savannah was held at the Exchange hast Tuesday, to consult upon the proposed line of steamships between the North German Confederation and some port in the South, and to advise upon measures to induce the Company to make Savannah their western port. The Hon. E. C. Anderson, called to the chair, submitted copies of a correspondence between a distinguished citizen of Memphis, Tenn., and a prominent citizen of Savannah, stating that Col. J. E. Howard, agent for well-known capitalists in Tennessee, had contracted citizen of Memphis, Tenn., and a prominent citizen of Savannah, stating that Col. J. K. Howard, agent for well-known capitalists in Tennessee, had contracted with certain parties in Berlin, Prussia, for a half interest in twelve steamships of about 2,500 tuns each, in return for certain lands in Middle Tennessee. The company expect to occupy the lands with settlers at once, and to run a regular line of steamers, importing manufactured articles of the North German Confederacy, and bringing immigrants to Southern ports. They also nak statistics regarding the port of Savannah, deeming it the most desirable terminus on the coast. Further correspondence stated that an interview had been had with His Majesty, the King of Prussia, and the Minister, Count Bismarck, who expressed themselves favorably toward the project, deairing towartend the commerce of the Kingdom by direct trade with the Southern ports, having a large scacoast on the North and Baitic seas, the products being manufactures of cotton, then, and silk; also procelain and wines. The immigrants of Middle and Southern Germany would also avail themselves of the opportunity of the North German Confederation. Two gentlemen present offered donations of large tracts of land near Savannah as an inducement to immigrants wishing to settle here. The representatives of the railroad interests also first 250 miles than below. Although it has been represented by some writers that the canons of the Colorado are impassable. I place but little confidence in the hurried statements of those who pretend to speak understandingly respecting a country which they never saw, but whose assertions have their origin principally in their fertile imaginations. This country is emphatically in their fertile imaginations. This country is emphated in "Placer Mines" than any other east of the Range, but, from some cause, is less known.

Should we find a mineral to income the colorado becoming Southern settlers. Much information to the scaports of the North German Confederation. Two gentlemes present offered donations of large tracts of land near Savannah as an indicement to immigrants wishing to settle here. The representatives of the railroad interests also offered inducements to immigrants wishing to settle here. The representatives of the railroad interests also offered inducements to immigrants and low gentlement problems of large tracts of land near Savannah as an indicement to immigrants wishing to settle in "Placer Mines" the hurse of the opportunity of becoming Southern settlers. Much information to the scaports of the North German Confederation. Two gentlemes present offered donations of large tracts of land near Savannah as an indicement to immigrants wishing to settle in relation to the scaports of the North German Confederation. Two gentlemes present offered donations of large tracts of land near Savannah as an indicement to immigrants wishing to settle in relation to the scaports of the North German Confederation. Two gentlemes present offered donations of large tracts of land near Savannah and each service of the North German Confederation. Two gentlemes present offered donations of large tracts of land near Savannah and each service in

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL. GREAT BRITAIN.

BANQUET TO MINISTERS—MR. GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH CHEICH BILL.

On the evening of June 30, a banquet was given at the Manson House by the Lord Mayor and Lady given at the Manson House by the Lord Mayor and Lady Siven at the Manson House WE. Gladstone and Her Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, and Hor Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, and Hor Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, and Hor Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, and Hor Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, and Hor Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, and Hor Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, and Hor Majesty's Government in the House of Commons, and itself and by what it promises for the future, for main itself and by what it promises for the future, for main itself and on the protion of the work of Presence for Ireland, and of security for the engine Care upon the maturing of that measure the maturing of that measure when a such a measure three months were but at there has been a baize of sky rockets repeated from point to point around the whole horizon. Present of the Presence of the Horse of the Presence of the Horse of the Presence of the Horse of the Horse of the Presence of the Horse of t

Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Wentworth Beaumont wished to propose a gentleman very favorably known in London as the representative of a New-York newspaper. The Committee, however—that is to say, two gentlemen out of the ten present, for two black-balls excluded—declined to admit the proposed member. The reason given is that the gentleman whose name was before them had written against England. To more right-minded men this would seem the best reason possible for admitting the writer to a society where he might well have been brought to a more approxing frame of mind. And would it not be rather a fatal thing for the comfort of English journalists traveling in the United States if the American clubs should retailate! How many are there among them who have not written against America! The resignation of Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster is, we believe, to be discussed at the meeting of the Committee on Friday next, and perhaps the matter may eventually come before the flercer democracy of a general meeting of the members of the Club.

FRANCE THE OPENING OF THE CHAMBER-ANOTHER

FRANCE.

THE OPENING OF THE CHAMBER—ANOTHER SPEECH BY NAPOLEON.

At date of June 29, the Paris correspondent of The Times writes as follows of the opening of the Legislative Chamber: A little after 2 o'clock the Depniles began to flock in, and among the groups was remarked M. Bancel, the ex-exile of December, 1831, and newly elected for Paris; M. Estancelin, and a little further off, M. Emile Ollivier. The President, M. Schneider, took the chair precisely at 2. The Ministerial Bench, to the right of the President, was an grand complet. After a delay of a few minutes, the Minister of State mounted the Tribune and read the following address:

Messacurs les Deputés: In accordance with the Constitution, the Legislative Body is convoked within the six months following the dissolution. The longest delay for your meeting is the 26th of October, but it would have been impossible at that date to lay before you the projects of law on the finances, and those concerning other affairs of State. An extraordinary session of the Legislative Body was, therefore, thought necessary. In this situation the Government of the Emperor considered it wise and politic to proceed immediately to the verification of your powers, and thus to put an end to all uncertainty as to the validity of the electoral operations in each district. In the opinion of the Government the present Session has no other object. The renewal of the Legislative Body by universal suffrage is the national occasion for the nation to manifest its thoughts, its aspirations, and its requirements. The study of the political results of the manifestation should not be precipitate. During the ordinary Session it will submit to the high consideration of the public powers the resolutions and the projects will have appeared to it best calculated to realize the wishes of the country. In the name of the Emperor, I declare the extraordinary Session of the Legislative Body open.

This address was received with some cries of "Tresbenn, tresbenn'" you have seen before this the short

This address was received with some cries of "Tres bien, tres bien,"
You have seen before this the short address of the Emperor at Beauvais on Sunday. The speech to which His Majesty alluded was pronounced at a banquet on the 6th of July, 1851, 18 years ago, and five months before the Coup d'état, and the occasion was the inanguration of a statue erected to the heroine of Beauvais, Jeanne Hachette. The Prince President of the Republic, as he was then, thus replied to the address of the Mayor:

"Gentlemen: The honorable Mayor of Beauvais will pardon my limiting myself to simply expressing my thanks for the flatiering words which he has addressed to me. In replying to them I should fear to alter the religious character of this ceremony, which, by the commemoration of a glorious deed done in this town, presents an important historical lesson. It is encouraging to think that, in extreme danger, Previdence often reserves one single person to be the instrument of the safety of all; and in certain circumstances He has chosen that instrument among the weaker sex, as if He wished by the fragility of the envelope to prove still better the empire of the soul over human things, and to make manifest that a cause does not perish where it has ardent faith, inspired devotedness, and profound conviction to carry it through. Thus, in the fifteenth century, with an interval of a few years, two women, obscure in station, but animated by the sacred fire—Jeanne d'Arc and Jeanne Hachette—appeared at the moment when all despaired, to fulfill a holy mission. The one has the miraculous glory of delivering France from a foreign yoke; the other inflicted the shame of a retreat on a Prince, who, in spite of the spiendor and extent of his power, was a rebel and an artisan of civil war. And, yet, in what did their action consist? They did nothing else than show to Frenchmen the path of honor and of duty, and enter upon it at their head. Such examples should be honored and perpetuated; and I am happy to think that it was the Emperor Napoleon

discussed and another than a seed and a long of an and design and the seed of the seed of

to the French or the Belgian Governments. However, as the Brussels Chamber desires to know the opinion of the Austrian Government, Baron Beust does not hesitate in making it public. In his opinion, Belgian patriotism has been too much excited by the views attributed to France. The independence of Belgian could not be compromised by the fact of seeing a Belgian railway fall into the hands of a French company. It may even be said 'that a more intimate union between Belgian and France in all that bears on the material and economical interests of the two countries could not in any case be turned to the detriment of Belgian independence. These words are to be found textually in the dispatch. Baron Beust then refers to the fact that on the inauguration of the German Zollverein similar apprehensions prevailed. It was feared that that institution would compromise the independence of those States which formed part of the great German family. And yet the Zollverein has had no other effect than that of rendering small States more jealous of their independence and more hostile to any foreign interference. In the same way, neither the independence nor the neutrality of Belgiam is to-day threatened."

TEXAS.

JEFFERSON-THE MURDER OF SMITH-THE GEN-ERAL STATE OF SOCIETY-INDUCEMENTS FOR

IMMIGRANTS. JEFFERSON, Texas, June 16 .- The chief city of this section of the State, Jefferson, is at the head of a bayou or lake emptying into the Red River, and is about seven hundred miles from New-Orleans. The tout ensemble of the place is anything but agreeable. The streets are not paved, and are always knee-deep with mud, except when the dust sweeps through them in blinding clouds. The city has almost ten thousand in habitants, several churches, a rum shop every few doors gambling hells in abundance, and many other abodes of vice, but no common schools. I am unable to say much about the people, for I have had but little opportunity, being a "d—d Yankee," to make their acquaintance. I have no doubt, however, that there are many "high-toned and chivalrous gentlemen" among them. At present the place is much excited over the trial of the murderer of Smith. Among those charged with the crime are many of those "high-toned chivalric knights." The constitutionatity of the trial by a Military Commission is openly questioned, and rebel newspapers and correspondents vie with one another in lying about the crueity of Gen. Buel and his officers toward the prisoners. They assert that they—the prisoners—are subjected to all kinds of forture, that men are arrested and torn from the bosom of their families on the most trivial charges, of which they are kept in Ignorance, and all this without due process of law. Of course these stories are manufactured out of whole cloth. The writer of this has seen quite a number of the men arrested, and knows that if they had been in California during the reign of the Vigilance Committee, their lives would have been short indeed.

That there are law-abiding citizens in North-eastern Texas, who are willing to accept the basic of the rebellion and desire a speedy reconstruction is undoubtedly true, but the men who years before the war, and during the gambling hells in abundance, and many other abodes of

public, it was the refuge of the outlaws, assassing and theres of the United States. Here they congregated, and here they settled, giving that tone to the loody politic which has existed to this day. Talking with a gentleman the other day who has lived in Texas thirty years, he spoke of the outrages committed in former times, and said that he feared that when the United States forces were withdrawn the State would pass through a terrible ordeal, and that things would be worse than before the war. If Baker and other desperadoes could then hold whole counties in abject fear and submission, why should not others do the same now. But the United States troops have not yet been withdrawn, and I hope that before they are the worst of these men will have gone to that bourne from which no traveler returns. Every day one or more of them is either shot or arrested. "Bob Lee" has been killed, and nearly all of Baker's men are either dead or in prison. Baker and his gaing figured most extensively in Bowne County—giving that county, and especially the city of Boston, a place containing an old Court House and forty or fifty houses—many of them deserted, and of unenviable notoriety. In Boston, Captain Kirkman of the Freedman's Bureau was murdered, and it was thought that the life of any United States officer, who should give to venture there, would be forfeited. Last

plan, but would be glad thus to dispose of their uncultivated and unoccupied lands. I have heard many men living here anxiously express a desire for something of this kind for they believe that the time is not very far distant when they can not rely on negro labor alone. It is indeed true that the negro race here does not increase and multiply as it did before the war. The death rate among the freedmen people is said to be greater than the ratio of births. Furthermore, there are many men who would prefer white labor. It is only a few days since a large planter on the Red River, asked me about the feasibility of getting Irish or German immigrants to come here. Something should be done immediately in this matter for it will not be long before the Southern Pacific Railway will be constructed through North-Eastern Texas, and then land will be greatly enhanced in value. The planters this year expect a very large cotton crop.

A PHILADELPHIA MYSTERY.

The Coroner was yesterday notified to hold an inquest over the body of an unknown man of 50 years, who was found drowned in Gunner's Run, at the Girard-ave, bridge. Previous to this word had been telegraphed an inquest over the body of an unknown man of 50 years, who was found drowned in Gunner's Run, at the Girardave, bridge. Previous to this word had been telegraphed to Central Police headquarters that it was believed that the man had been foully dealt with. Acting Cinef Detective Braurien and High Constable Benj, Franklin at once proceeded to an eramination into the circumstances, which led to the supposition that the man had met with a violent death. This is what they learned. Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesierday morning the watchman employed at the stove foundery at Ash-st, and Girardave, noticed the deceased sendling with a party of men on the opposite side of the atrect, and from their movements was led to believe that they intended to commit a robbery. While he was preparing to go to the deceased's assistance a policeman made his appearance and the crowd ran, two of them who had exchanged hats, running after the deceased, who was making his way toward the bridge over the run. The policeman turned his attention to the men retreating in the other direction, the watchman going toward the bridge, and when within a few feet of it he heard a splash, and noticed the deceased struggling in the water. He ran back for help, but by the time he returned the struggling man had sunk to rise no more. Subsequently a handkerchief and snuff-box, property of deceased, were picked up on Girardave, near the run. They were either dropped by him during his flight or were thrown there by his pursuers. There was no money found on the person of the drowned man, nor were there any marks of violence discernable. The whole affair is as yet a mystery, perhaps never to be explained. The neighborhood where the stranger was attacked is infested with a wretched crowd of outlaws, and it may be that every one of the dead were victims of some of the worthless secondrels who prey upon honest men for a miscrable existence. The circumstances surrounding the case of yesterday are of such a character as to warrant the officers in arresting six men, so

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Bedford, John Seabert, who murdered Henry Stillwagon in October last, in a lager-beer saloon Henry Stillwagon in October last, in a lager-beer saloon kept by the latter in Fourteenth-st. near Avenue A, was brought up for sentence. The murder was committed by the prisoner while under the influence of intoxication, and during a fracas in which Stillwagon was attempting to put him out of his saloon. The prisoner's Counsel, ex-Judge Stuart asked that the Court be as lenient as possible toward his client, whose only bad trait seemed to be that he had always been addicted to drinking. District-Attorney Garvin denounced the prisoner as one who had committed a terrible crime, and asked that severe punishment be inflicted as demanded by justice. Judge Bedford said the prisoner had committed a serious offense, and that he agreed with the District-Attorney a severe punishment was demanded. He regretted to do so, but felt it his imporative duty to pronounce sentence of confinement in the State Prison for the term of the prisoner's natural life.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. Early in May last Wm. Van Wart purchased from James Dougherty, a butcher in Washington Market, provisions to the amount of \$150, and in payment gave a check on the Stuyvesant Bank, dated several days after

trate at the Tombs Police Court, and said that when he gave the first check to Dougherty he had money in the bank, but, being unexpectedly called on to pay some debts, had withdrawn his balance, and there still remained two checks of \$100 cach to be met, and no funds to meet them. He claimed that he did pay the second check of Dougherty into the bank, to make good the first check, but before it was presented by the holder the money was drawn by a person who had promised to walt several days for it. Mr. Dougherty said that by the peculiar financial manipulations of the accused he had lost \$270, and stood apparently little chance of recovering the amount. The accused was committed to await an examination.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

PREPARATION OF MEDICINES-TRITURATIONS-

The fact is undisputed, that certain drugs, if not all, possess latent medicinal powers; sometimes where none are obvious, sometimes additional to and very dif-ferent from those that are obvious; and that these latent powers are developed as the surface is extended by subdivision and separation of particles. For example, mercury or quicksilver in its natural state, may pass through the system nearly unchanged and without effect, but when moderately attenuated, or extended, by mixture with some convenient article, such as sugar or albumen, it is known to have remarkable powers. Homeopathy it is known to have remarkance potential and unlimited, and simply accepts this law as universal and unlimited, and carries indefinitely the attenuation crudely practiced before in obvious cases, in full faith that the further it is carried the more perfect the development of the specific

TINCTURES, TRITURATIONS AND DILUTIONS. stances. Alcohol of % proof is redistilled in glass (using a still with a glass head and worm) to rid it of impurities derived from the cask, and also of fusel oil. Milk-sugar is imported from Germany and Switzerland, where it is manufactured from Germany and Switzerland, where it is manufactured from the whey left after making cheese. It has little or no saccharine taste, yet it differs but slightly in composition from cane sugar, and glucose, or starch converted into sugar—each of the three consisting of carbon (12), and hydrogen and oxygen, each in equal parts, which are—for cane sugar, 11; milk sugar, 12; glucose, 14. After the other constituents of the whey have been removed, the sugar is left in a mass of large crystals, nearly as hard as rock salt, and about the color of mbleached muslin. Like the alcohol, it has to be specially purified for homeopathic use. The essential principle of medicinal plants is obtained either from the fresh plant, by pressure between rollers of galvanized iron or marble, the juice being preserved in sloohol, or from the dried leaf, flower or root, as the case may be, by direct diffusion in alcohol. Instead of maceration, the more approved way at present is to pulverize the substance and place it in cloth strainers, pouring on alcohol to percolate very slowly, drop by drop, through the mass. Either of these methods forms the strongest liquid preparations, known as "mother tinctures," from which a variety of lighter functures are made by dilution with alcohol, for medical use. Mother tinctures of all drugs are prepared and sold by wholesale drugsits; but the exceeding delicacy requisite in homeopathic preparations compels the manufacturer to select for himself the crude drug, and to know for himself, by the most careful process, that the principle is obtained in its absolute purity. Triturations, or dry preparations, are generally mineral. They are made by triturating—alternately rubbing and stirring—one grain-of the dry drug with 99 grains of milk sugar in Wedgwood mortars. Thi

have einly to add to this, that Dr. Fineke is reported to have elaborated his potencies as high as the &c.000th, in which the attenuation of the drug would be expressed by \$6,000 decimal places. This would cost, allowing three minutes for each dhution, over 200 days' labor for each kind of medicine, and, of course, can have been done only by machinery. The attentuations chiefly sold, require from one to three hours each.

hight-3d, 6th, 30th, 200th, or whatever it may be-the of coriander seed, and sometimes of shot. These pellets, having been first made absolutely dry, are moistened having been first made absolutely dry, are moistened with the liquid preparation, which immediately permeates them, and, as they are kept carefully corked after this, it remains fixed in the sugar as latent moisture, together with its medicinal contents, and the corruption of the water is thus, prevented, as well as the loss of the potency by evaporation or diffusion in the atmosphere. For the preparation of the peliets, the best quality of refined and granulated sugar is employed; selecting a manufacture in which the grains are hard, crystalline, and nearly cubical in form. This is passed through a series of screens so graduated as to separate it into different sizes; the first screen throwing off the particles that are too large, and the last the particles that are too small, while the intermediate screens lay off, each in turn, the sizes that are to be used. A quantity of any given size is now taken (about half a peck.) and placed in a broad and flat-bottomed copper, suspended by a pot handle on a crane, over a hot fire of coals. A pot of hot syrups, made from the same kind of suzar, stands by the fire, and the pellet-maker rocks the copper with the left hand while sprinking the contents with hot sirup, from a ladle in the right, from time to time, and stirring the hot granules meanwhile, until the syrup is distributed and detection. fert hand while sprinking the contents with not sirup, from a ladlo in the right, from time to time, and stirring the hot granules meanwhile, until the syrup is distributed and dried on them. By this means the granules are rapidly and equally enlarged, and rounded into the form of globules. The spectator will observe, contrary to his expectation, perhaps, that none of the grains are stuck together by the sirup. When finished to the desired size, they are again screened to a unform guage, which is expressed by a number equal to ten times the diameter in millemetres, and stowed away in close glass jars, to be kept perfectly dry and ready for medication. About half a gill of dry globules are placed in a two-ounce vial, which has been very scrupulously cleansed, and eight drops of the dilution, of whatever potency may be desired, are dropped upon them. The vial is then steadily sinken until the dilution has been equally distributed, and every pellet is permeated with the moisture. After this, neither air nor light is allowed, generally, to have access to them.

The neat and uniform appearance of the medicines in their cases is obtained by an exact system. The numerous sizes of vials in use are reduced to a simple notation, which is a substant of the contraction, which is a supplementation, which is a supplementation, where

to the value added to them by labor. Every one is familiar with the computation showing how many hundreds of times a pound of iron is multiplied in value by the labor expended in converting it into steel watch springs. Given the price and weight of a watch spring country, not one that rose but yesterday, confined within the narrow limits of a single epoch, or of a single party, and not less great after ten years of revolution; promoting the fusion of all interests, old or new, and adopting all glories, without respect to time or cause. We have all inherited these sentiments, for I see before me representatives of all parties. They come with me to pay homage to the warlike virtue of an epoch, and to the heroism of a woman. Let us drink a toast to the memory of Jeanne Hatchette."

COUNT BEEST ON THE FRANCO-BELGIAN AFFAIR.

The Prairie publishes the following analysis of a dispatch, dated May 1, sent by Raron Boust to Count Wimpfien, on the Franco-Belgian railway question, and which appears in the Hamburgh Correspondent:

"Baron Beust states that the Austrian Government had, up to that date, abstained from taking any steps which might have been interpreted as assistance either."

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"Baron Beust states that the Austrian lings, usually to \$25.00, and the third, \$2,500,800 per pound of the real drug, and so on; but, meanwhile, the pound has been left behind, except an inappreciable portion, and it is evident that in the ordinary potencies, from the third upward, not one grain of what is commonly called medicine, reckoning the aggregate of all kings of drugs, is really taken, by all the world, in a year. For if a single grain were all carried up even to the third attenuation, it would make a million grains of that preparation, sufficient to medicate millions of vials of peliets. If carried up to the thirtieth attenuation, the grain of medicine would vastly exceed the bulk and weight of the planet we inhabit. It would be useless, therefore, to compute the enhancement of value, and it is practically correct to say what is actually sold of the drug is raised

AN OLD CASE.

Supreme Court—General Term—Before Judges Clerke, Ingraham and Sutherland.—The Arctic Fire Insurance Company agt. Jeremiah Anstin, President, &c. This was an appeal by the defendants from a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, in an action by the assignees of the owner of a carge of corn in the canal boat Parsons, lost while being towed down the Hadson River, by a collision in the night time, between the towing steamer and another steamer going up, having barges in tow, both the upward and downward bound steamers belonging to defendants. The case has been before the Courts for several years, and the appeal had been previously argued and decided in favor of the plaintiffs. A reargument was granted and took place at the April Term of the Court. The Court now Judge Ingraham delivering the opinion) hold that their former decision was erroneous, and reverse the judgment, granting a new trial. Judge Ingraham, in his opinion, says it must be considered as settled, that a tow-boat engaged in the business of towing, is not for such purpose a common carrier nor subject to the liabilities assumed by such engagement. The defendants, then, were liable for negligence in performing the special duty they had undertaken, and not otherwise. The point upon which the reargument was ordered was whether the master of the tow-boat is chargeable with nexilgence, because the captain of the tow-boat to have the entire charge or control of the box boat to have the entire charge or control of the box boat to have the entire charge or control of the box hoat to have the entire charge or control of the box hoat on have a required to use skill and care and caution on their part. They are not the servants of the captain of the tow-boat. His undertaking is to two them. In doing so he is required to use skill and care to avoid injury, but he does not put his men on board of the boat he does not put his men on board of the boat towed. The captain of that boat must see to her guidance, to steer her when necessary, and to take the neces

THE COURTS.

AN OLD CASE.

that towing safe, and that the captain of the steamer would have the right to put lights upon her;" and again where he says, "I charge you as matter of law that it is not a negligent act on the part of the captain of the canalboat not to keep a watch upon his boat at night." Thus charge was evidently made under the impression that the whole charge of the boat towed was in the captain of the towing vessel, and that the former were not required to exercise any care or caution.

Judge Sutherland, who, on the first argument, wrote the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment, now concurs with Judge Ingraham in reversing it, while Judge Clerke writes an able dissenting opinion, holding that the plaintiff, the owner of the carge, is not answerable for the negligence of the master and crew of the canal-boat, and that the only inquiry was whether the master or owner of either or both of the towing boats, the McDonald going down or the Austin going up (both owned by defendant), caused or contributed to the injury. The error in charging the injury as to the question of negligence of the captain and crew of the canal-boat not being prejudicial to the defendant, Judge Clerke thinks the Judgment should not be reversed on that ground.

APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT-GENERAL The People ex rel., John Martin, et al. agt.

United States Commissioner's Office.—Before Commissioner Betts.—James McMahon alias Tompkius was arrested on a charge of defrauding Patrick O'Mars of \$100 bounty by means of forced bounty certificates and checks. He took the certificates issued from the Second Auditor's Office, which came into his hands through Swift's Bounty Agency Office, and upon it procured from Paymeter Payment Commissions.

THE RISHOP DIVORCE CASE.

THE EXTENT OF THE ATTENUATIONS-PREP-ARATION OF PELLETS-BOTTLING-COST OF

virtue which, in many drugs, nothing else reveals.

A neutral medium must be adopted for extending the surface, and for this purpose alcohol has been selected for the attenuation of liquids, and milk-sugar for dry substances. Alcohol of 95 proof is redistilled in glass (using a still with a glass head and worm) to rid it of impuri-

The People ex rel., John Martin, et al. agt. the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.—The relators were summoned before the Board of Commissioners of Pilots for alleged violations of its rules between June 16 and August 24, 1663. While the charges were pending, new licenses were issued to the relators as pilots in September and October, 1868, on the expiration of their former licenses. These licenses were subsequently revoked for the alleged offenses occurring before they were issued. The General Term, on a writ of certiorari, has now decided, all the Judges concurring, that there was no reason or principle justifying such revocation.

O. E. Wood agt. Jacob L. Each, &c.—This was an appeal from a judgment at Special Term, and involved the question whether a deed was properly acknowledged. The parties making the acknowledgment were, at the time, introduced to the notary, the ordinary way of becoming known, by one in whom he had such confidence. stirring—one grain-of the dry drug with 99 grains of milk sugar in Wedgwood mortars. This makes what is called the first trituration. The triturating room manufactories is occupied by girls, who pursue the formula originally laid down by Hahnemann, viz., rub with the pestle six minutes; then mix in a peculiar manner with the spatuh four minutes; repeating this alternation six times, making one hour. This first trituration, containing one per cent of the drug, is comparatively little used in strict homeopathic practice, and two higher triturations still, called the second and third, are made in like manner, of which the same remark may be made. The second trituration, containing 1-100 of one per cent, and the third trituration 1-10,000 of one per cent of the drug. These three triturations are closely bottled and set aside, not so much for direct use, being considered very "strong," as for the preparation of the real infinitesimals by dilution. For this purpose, one grain of the third trituration is dissolved in 99 grains of distilled water and thoroughly mixed. This is called the fourth dilution, potency, or attenuation. One drop of this mixture (aircady containing the drug only to the extent of one-millionth of one per cent) is added to 99 drops of distilled water, and these 100 drops are placed in a vial and vicorously "succussed," or thrown upon the bottom of the vial, by a peculiar and forcible motion, 200 times, giving the fifth potency, and forcible motion, 200 times, giving the fifth potency, and so on. The same course is taken with liquid drugs—forming the first dilution with one drop of the first, in 99 of water, and so on. As a

, FILL MAKING.

and checks. He took the certificates issued from the Second Anditor's Office, which came into his hands through Swift's Bounty Agency Office, and upon it procured from Paymaster Ecese a check. It is alleged that he made an indorsement as follows: "Patrick O'Mara," "Benj. N. F. Tompkins." "J. B. Henroe," "O. H. Schreiner, Chatham Bank." Deputy Marshal Newcomb arrested him, and went to the bank, and to Mr. Henroe, the broker, and from the description of the person he believed the man who indorsed the check to be Tompkins. The broker said this business had been going on some time, and that the defendant had obtained about \$3,000 in this manner. Commissioner Betts held the accused in \$3,000 ball. The case was resumed at 3 o'clock p. m., Mr. Albert Compstock, attorney for the defendant. The first witness called was Henry C. Armon, clerk in the United States Treasury, Washington. He stated that he had with him the papers from the Treasury office in reference to the case, and produced the Treasury warrant in satisfaction of the claim of O'Mara for the bounty due to him, which was paid, and a voucher returned to the office by H. B. Reese, Paymaster of New York District the warrant was mailed on the 29th of October last, addressed Patrick O'Mara, care of Fred. B. Swift, No. 234 Broadway, New-York, the reputed agent of O'Mara. Mr. Howard A. Porter, clerk in the Bureau of Accounts, United States Treasury, New York, proved that a check for \$100 was eashed on May 7, 1805, in satisfaction of O'Mara's bounty and claim; the check was dated May 5, 1869, and indorsed Patrick O'Mara, Benj. F. Tompkins, J. B. Henroe, andjo. H. Schriner, Cashier of the Chatham Bank, through which the cash was drawn.

On the application of the defendant's attorney, the further hearing of the case was postponed until Thursday, the 18th Pust. at 1 o'clock p. m. The attenuation having been perfected to the desired potency now contained in distilled water is transferred or preservation and direct use to small pellets or globules of sugar, varying in size from that of a pin's head to that THE BISHOP DIVORCE CASE.

Bishop agt. Bishop.—Supreme Court, Chambers. Before Mr. Justice Sutherland.—This suit has been repeatedly reported, as it has been repeatedly before the Courts, but has never been tried. Mrs. Bishop sues for a divorce, and after two or three attempts obtained from the Superior Court an order awarding her almony and counsel fee. This was paid for a short time, but ultimately Mr. Bishop failed to pay the monthly sum until the arrearage was \$650—his plea being poverty and the failure of the plaintiff to bring the case to trial. On her application Mr. Bishop was adjudged to be in contempt, and committed to juil until he paid the arrearage and \$100 connsel fee. Turough some mistake in the procedure the Sheriff was called on, and was compelled to admit the defendants to the liberties of the jail, that is, to the freedom of the county on common ball. Mr. Glassy, Mrs. Bishop's counsel, then moved against the Sheriff for permitting him to escape. Judge McCunn denied the motion against the Sheriff, but in that motion, which was exparte so far as the defendant was concerned, amended the original order, so as, as was supposed, to to cure its defects. Under this amendment the defendant was rearrested and held in close custody. Judge Sutherland was then applied to by habeas corpus, and the motion was heard on Thursday last. He has since given an order releasing the defendant from close confinement, from the recitals of which it would appear that the proceeding was closed by the first order; that the Sheriff's act in taking bail for the limits was final, and that the subsequent order amending the previous order was without jurisdiction and void.

THE ILLICIT DISTILLERY AGAIN. their cases is obtained by an exact system. The numerous sizes of vials in use are reduced to a simple notation, which gives each size a number, compounded of two parts, the first denoting the diameter in millemetres, followed by the length, the whole being read as one number. Thus, INO. 1,343 deserflees a vial 15 millemetres in diameter and 48 in length. This notation has been adopted by the American Institute of Homeopathic Pharmacy. The corks, which are of the finest quality, and cut to the exact shape and size, are pressed in by an implement made for the purpose to a uniform guage, so that the vials, when standing in their sockets, make in level floor of their heads. The proper label is put on each vial, us filled, and then the corks are printed with the name of the medicine, from a copper plate on which the 160 names are engraved in rows. This plate is moistened and rolled with printing ink, after which each vial is taken by hand, and the top of the cerk is pressed upon the proper engraved name, and becomes very neatly printed.

CONSUMPTION OF DRUGS.

The cost of the drugs is very moderate in comparison to the value added to them by labor. Every one is

THE ILLICIT DISTILLERY AGAIN.

The Illicit distillery Again.

The United States agt. James Rooney and John Rooney.—This case was continued yesterday morning, the Assistant District-Attorney appearing in behalf of the proaccution, and Judge Phillips for the defendants. The charge against the defendants was made by Assessor Benjamin F. Clayton, who charged that they had kept and were using an illicit distillery in Fifty second st. Mr. Benjamin F. Clayton was examined at the last hearing of the case. The cross-examination by Judge Phillips was taken up this morning, but no new facts of importance were elicited from the witness. Mr. Joseph S. Treadwell, upnolsterer, of Fifty-second-st., was examined on behalf of the Government, but his evidence principally had reference to facts which occurred three years age, and was ruled out by the Commissioner. In consequence of the absence of the only other witness for the prosecution, the case was adjourned until Monday, the 19th.

THE ALLEGED CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

The case of the Government agt. Peter Van Winkle for defrauding the Treasury while holding a position in the Custom House in this city, alfusion to which was made in The Thinung of Saturday, has been postponed by Commissioner John A Shields until the return to the city of Edgar S. Van Winkle, his brother, who is also his anguine.

"RIG JOE."

James Connor, "Big Joe," and Joseph Young were charged, before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, with carrying on the business of lottery without having puld the special lottery tax, or having procured a license. The case was postponed, at the suggestion of Assistant District Attorney Phelps, until the 17th inst., the prisoners being held in bail of \$1,000 each.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—By CLERKE, J.

—Mackenzie age. Atlantic and Great Western Raffway Co.

—Motion to stay granted without costs. By Sutherland.

I.—Ulman agt. Rappins et al.; Spelman et al. agt. Same.

—Motion granted with \$10 costs. Morange agt. Thurber

t at.—Motion granted with \$10 costs to abide agent of acet al.—Motion grantei with \$10 costs to abide event of ac-tion and reference ordered. Stevens agt. Conacher et al. —Motion for Indement granted, but a writ of inquier